Fathers and Sons

Educate, and save ourselves and our families from mobs.
---Henry Lee Higginson, Benefactor of Harvard, in a fund-raising letter, 1886

The reproduction of the ruling class of an empire must allow for the expansion of that class; thus Higginson goes on to say that he "would have the gentlemen of this country lead the new men, who are trying to become gentlemen..." Higginson would find today's Harvard all that he wished it to be in 1886.

In the Harvard Class of 1971, 20.4% had parents with annual incomes in excess of $30,000. The national collegiate percentage for that year was 7%. Sixty-eight percent of the class had parental incomes in excess of $10,000. Only 13% of the class were from families receiving less than $8,000; the national collegiate average was 36%, and the straight national average was well over 50%. (Survey conducted 1967-68) 5.8% of the class had parental incomes of less than $6,000 , compared with the national collegiate average of 10.1.

Another way of looking at it is that in the Class of 1971, only 4% of the members came from that income group representing 40% of the population, 7% came from the group representing 60% of the population, 18% from the group representing 80% of the population, and 36% from the group representing 94% of the population. This means that the remaining 64% of the Class of 1971 were drawn from the income representing 6% of the population. So much for the equal representation of income classes at Harvard.

The same survey revealed that the median family income in the college is almost $18,000, or more than two and a half times the national average. Average income comes close to $37,000. Tuition and board costs are so high that even scholarship students come from families with median incomes of $9,200.

How do Harvard grads fare socially and economically in the outside world? According to a survey done in 1968 by the Alumni Bulletin, the median income is $20,000; 9% are in Who's Who, 15% in the Social Register, and 23% are trustees of non-profit institutions (an honor which has become a reliable index of power and influence in the U.S. today). 50% are Republicans; 10% have run for political office at the local level and 7 out of those 10 have been elected. All of which seems to suggest that if you want to a)make money, b)become a Republican, c)run for office, you've come to the right place.

What to Do About All This

'. . . I guess I'm patriotic.'

Dean favors brain elite for corporate America

By Frank Mahoney
Globe Staff

The prevalent idea that all kids must grow up and go to college is patently wrong, according to Dr. Chase Peterson, Harvard's dean of admission.

Peterson, guest Saturday on Channel 56's Point of View, told moderator and Globe editorial writer David Wilson and Globe reporters Carol Liston and John Thomas "truckdriving is still a honorable and well paid profession."

He said the concept of parents that they didn't get to college, but "by God my kids will" has got to be changed.

"All youngsters are not equipped to go to college . . . all of them have different aptitudes and attitudes," Peterson said.

He said that in his interviews with prospective students he tells them frankly if they are or are not college material. "Many times I tell kids to go out into the work-a-day world for a couple of years, do something meaningful, and then try for a higher education."

CHASE PETERSON
. . . college not for all

"Everyone does not need a college education," the outspoken Dean said, and the country does not need to be populated by college graduates."

Asked if this meant he advocated a corps of intellectual elite, he said he did.

"I believe in what the students are calling our monstrous corporate state because it keeps America alive and the colleges should be turning out students who can staff it."

He said, in answer to a question, "and if that is patriotism, I guess I am patriotic."

Asked exactly what Harvard as a university stood for, he said: "Some say there are 10 myths at Harvard. There is no myth at all. Harvard stands for excellence and high standards. and there is nothing wrong with that."

Peterson said Harvard uses no quota system in its admission policies. "The largest ethnic group in this area, for instance, is French-Canadian, and yet students of that extraction are in the low percentile at Harvard. He said that about 6 percent of the student body is black.

Asked if Harvard was trying to bring its black student population up to the national 12 percent level, he said: 'Percentages are of no importance . . . It is necessary that a student be qualified be he black or white when applying for admission."

The dean said that all students are carefully screened before being accepted, with particular attention paid to their behaviour, conduct and attitudes while in high school.

"We don't need the type of student who has a taste for trouble or setting fire to the schoolhouse," he said.

On campus disorder, Dean Peterson said: "It has slowed down and almost stopped because these young people got close to the abyss they had created and fortunately most looked in and saw the pit of anarchy."

They found out that our institutions are not founded on rocks but in fact are very fragile.

They also learned the hard way that America is made up of all kinds of established institutions which are vital to this country's future, he said.

"I think the students, or the majority of them, suddently grew up and became serious and realized what they had almost done. They suddenly analyzed their favorite slogan 'Power To The People' and said to themselves what power, what people and for what purpose?"

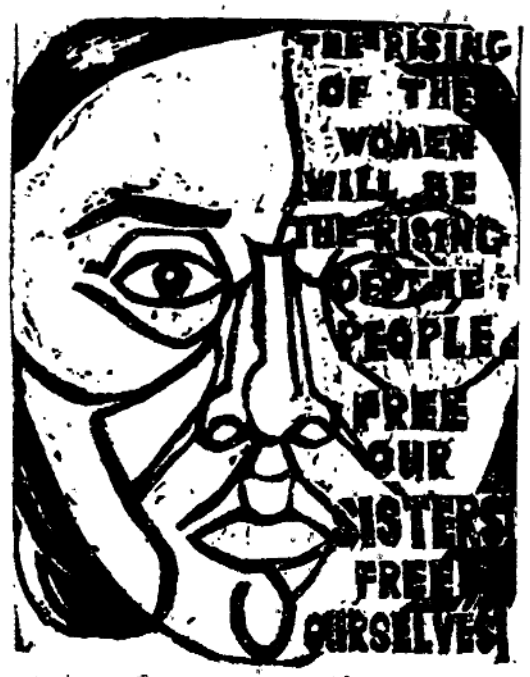
Peterson claims that the students found out there is no pied piper and that every day nearly everyone loses confidence in our government but regains it just as quickly . . .

"But I think we are rebuilding what institutions were destroyed because we found out that we cannot live without them or we would be living in a very lonely place," Peterson said.

Activist Organizations in Cambridge

The following descriptions were submitted to us by the organizations. It is in in no way a complete list of all that is happening politically in Cambridge, or even at Harvard. We hope you will talk to the people from these groups. If you find other good things going on, let us know.

Women at Harvard



In the case of most women students, parents or brains have bought a four-year period in which the only obligations are academic. For the most part, we are free to act out our phantasies, examine who we are and prepare for who we wish to be. Radcliffe freshmen in the past have remarked upon the high school experiences they held in common. Many women feel a split between their intelligent self and social self, fearing that men will be scared away by a too obvious display of mental ability. Many have gone through high school with a contempt for other women who seem dull, less intelligent and interesting than male companions. Some have been taught that femaleness means curtailed ambition, like being a nurse rather than a doctor. This past then serves as a stimulus to the image of the Radcliffe student as privileged. At first it does not matter that we are hassled on the street where our Radcliffe identity does not show; not that the depressingly familiar image of the female as passive, conforming and dependent on men pervades our course content and the attitudes of our professors; We are Exceptions, we have made it.

Have we really escaped? Initially the smaller size of the Radcliffe as compared to the Harvard class serves as a source of pride. But the often-repeated statement that Harvard cannot afford to eliminate an unbalanced sex ratio because it has a duty to train the leaders of the nation, causes some to reexamine the status of women as members of the university. The minute percentage of women professors leaves room for serious doubt as to Harvard's recognition and encouragement of the accomplishments of women scholars. Outside the classroom, some find that male attitudes toward intelligent women were not confined to high school, as freshman jokes about intimidating Radcliffe girls will testify. The conclusion of many as a result of these and a variety of other observations, is that our exceptional status in society's terms, should not blind us to the nature of our condition as women.

The broadest indication of the impact of feminism on Harvard-Radcliffe is not to be found in the number of well-attended demonstrations, but in the dining tables, in sections and corms, anywhere discussions take place about what it means to be female, what it means to be male, and how we feel about the roles we are expected to play. That these stereotypes are actively questioned, while not new, does bring into focus behavior and attitudes which, if taken for granted, limit our freedom as human beings to determine our lives.

In 1970 a group of freshmen and sophomores (including myself), having read Kate Millett's Sexual Politics, formed a group to explore our feelings about being female, and to provide emotional support for the growing process that new awarenesses had triggered. Sharing doubts and experiences engendered the sense that we were not describing purely individual incidents and that we were neither abnormal nor alone in rejecting the societally-defined female character. Instead of chanelling the anger released by our discoveries against ourselves, as in the past through guilt, self-hatred and contempt for women in general, we became enraged at the external targets. It soon became obvious that while the degree of oppression differed, the "unemotional", 'dominating' male sex role was as much of a prison and burden as the female role we struggled to analyze and redefine. Such a powerful experience could not remain on a verbal level. We began to relate in new ways to men and women. Some of us became more aggressive, speaking up where once we would have held in our thoughts. Some of us began to figure out more clearly what it was we wanted and act upon these thoughts rather than dreaming and waiting for chance or coincidence to intervene. Near the end of the year as Radcliffe Women To Keep Mind and Body Together, we held open meetings to tell other women what we had learned and help them form collectives.

At this point a slight explanatory digression is in order. The women's movement, primarily in the context of the radical left, has frequently stated that the integration of ones personal and political lives is crucial to any authentic politics. Stated most simply, it is in bad faith to demand a socialist revolution and classless society while the brothers still expect the sisters to perform all kitchen and secretarial tasks, thus failing to act upon the contradictions between ones political principles and one's everyday life.

In the spring of '71 it was over this issue, of the relation between the personal and political, that the feminists at Radcliffe began to more clearly define their positions. In the opinion of some women the fruitful solution to the dilemna of being a woman and desiring full recognition as a person in a male-oriented society, was to work on ones individual relationships and struggle for self-realization. This solution illustrates the first role of feminism in the R-H community, which is to aid in a woman's personal fulfillment, through literature, a place to meet and opportunity to contact others engaged in similar questioning.

Other women observed that since the conditions of which they had become aware were common to so many women, and since the situation seemed worse for those women who were also poor and black, these problems must be rooted in the existing economic and social order. These women concluded that any large-scale change must arise out of the organized struggle of women to gain a political voice. At this point those who shared the second opinion differed as to the acceptable form of political action. Quite a few women, generally those who had not participated in consciousness-raising groups, felt that Radcliffe women were so much better off than, for example, welfare mothers, that the only legitimate political work must be organizing and supporting the working class. For these women, and others for whom ending the war was the main priority, feminist issues were viewed as sectarian. There remains then an opinion group for whom feminist issues are central to any political analysis since oppression by sex is viewed as the prototype of any superior-inferior relation, and its elimination as necessary since basic to the struggle against racism and oppression by class. For these women the second role of feminism involves organized action around the grievances of women in their community, in this case Harvard-Radcliffe.

There were many actions in '71-'72, chief among which was the creation of a Women's Center in the basement of Moor's Hall in North House. For a time, securing the space and funds brought together all opinion groups among activist women. A newsletter was put out and a large opening celebration was held but the center remained a place without a purpose for most of the year. In part this was due to insufficient structure and planning, the result of an attempt at an umbrella organization format which remained amorphous. In part also the isolation of women from one another, a constant factor of life here, was simply difficult to counteract. In the end steps were taken toward setting up collectives, including one composed of women in the sciences; a feminist library with the cooperation of Schlesinger library;

seminars on sex roles and Women's Studies; an on-going radio show; but these and others could not attract sufficient support. Significant actions that did take place were that a women's radio show happened on WHRB in June and certain women were supported in their work to improve the birth control information at the Health Services. After Matina Horner took office a large group met with her at the center to express ideas and grievances which we felt should be priorities in her policy. She was very sympathetic and seemed receptive to our views.

One important by-product of the founding of the center was that in a search for funds many new women became members of the Radcliffe Union of Students, the official undergraduate women's organization. R.U.S., which had become increasingly out of touch with its constituency, revised its constitution toward greater participatory democracy and attempted to make sure that the voice of Radcliffe women was heard in administrative decisions. Especially strong was their stand on housing which aided in preventing the destruction of South House. They also supplied all women with birth control information booklets, this year and last year.

This year the women's center is open to all women and will provide the focal point for feminist activities. After a party freshmen week, all women are invited to drop by the center for information.

The Women's Political Caucus, a short-lived group, including in its membership women from the Harvard Crimson, wished to carry through a research-oriented strategy. This group may be revived this year to work on obtaining educational grants for undergraduate theses or projects on women's studies and child care.

Women For Action Against Sexism, a group composed largely of members of the Anthropology Department, met weekly. One of their projects was supporting the waitress' strike at Cronin's Restaurant in the Square. The other was working for the rehiring of Janet Shepard-Fjellman, former assistant professor of Social Anthropology. Janet taught the only feminist-oriented course in the university, but was not considered a priority for rehiring.

The Women's Abortion Action Coalition informed H-R women about the demonstrations and conferences on repealing all abortion laws.

One valuable feminist activity is attending conferences which help keep the flow of ideas and information going, and prevent university women's groups from becoming isolated from non-university problems. Graduate students at Harvard helped organize a conference on Women in Economic Perspective at Yale in November. The clearest lesson from this conference seemed to be that the fact that we are all women is insufficient as a basis for a cohesive political movement. The Radcliffe Institute held an invitation-only conference entitled 'Women: Resource in a Changing World', which evidenced the divisions between older academic women and an approach combining social, economic and personal perspectives. Finally in May a conference at the Boston Y.W.C.A. called 'Women's Work is Never Done: Women's Work Has Just Begun', brought together diverse women and led to a real learning experience in most of the workshops.

The final action of the year was a protest at graduation where a sizeable number of the graduating class and guests wore white armbands with red equal signs on them to demonstrate a demand that since men and women have an equal right to education, the sex quota system of admissions must be eliminated in favor of a sex-blind admissions policy.

It was an exciting year and many new people became involved in the women's movement. We grew as sisters emotionally and intellectually.

The Women's Center

The Women's Center is new and does not reflect an organized movement. It is simply a place for women to come to be able to do what they want. Because it's so formless, women who come to the Center for the first time are likely to feel cut off from whatever is happening there at the time. Most of the people there may be involved in a specific project. The women who've signed up to work in the office are sometimes answering phones, sometimes not in the office, and often don't feel particularly connected themselves.

Please don't despair. There are introductory meetings to get women acquainted with what's going on at the Center, to talk about women's liberation, to set up rap groups. Sometimes these are in the form of pot luck suppers. Call the Center, 354-8807, to find out when.

For particular interests or projects, come in and see the walls, which are papered with the women's communications system. Put your own up if you want to.

You can also sign up to staff the office, which is a good way to find out what's going on. There is a lot of work needed to keep the Center running and repair it, and you can sign up for a lot of these jobs.

There are Lesbian Liberation meetings in the lesbian lounge on the third floor every Wednesday at 8. There are introductory meetings at 6 the same night.

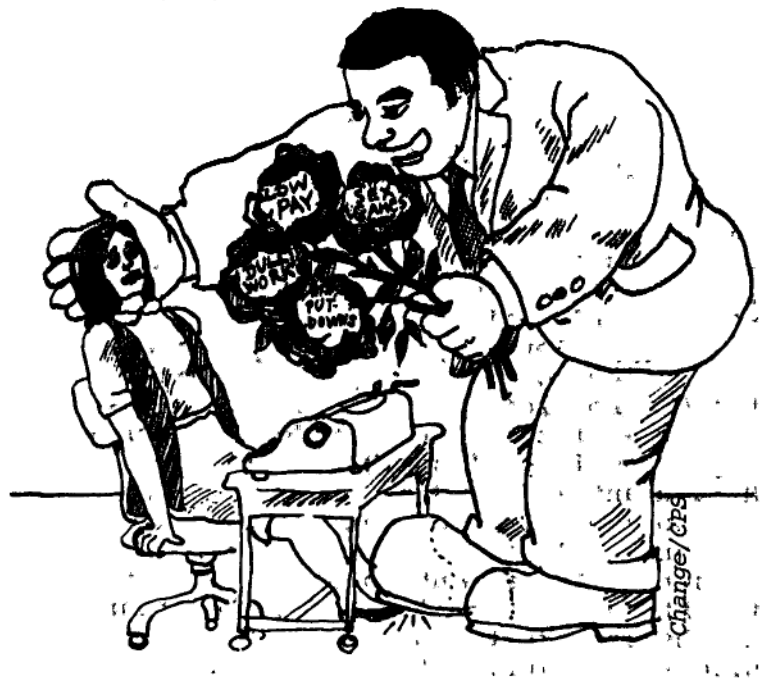
October 1st, the fall session of the Women's Center School begins. So far the School has been a resounding success. There have been courses in Marxist economics, the history of racism, suffragist history, auto mechanics, the media, women and their bodies, feminist literature, a writing workshop, electricity and plumbing, current affairs, the family, and many others. The list of courses will be available soon at the Center, 46 Pleasant St., near Central Sq.

Office Workers' Group

A group of office workers has been meeting weekly since January to discuss employee benefits as well as how people feel about their jobs. They want to look at questions of job security, retirement, pay scales, promotions, hiring practices, job classification, taking courses at the University, day care and the University Health Services. The following article was written by a member of the Harvard Office Workers group.

I am a secretary in an office of radical economists. I can wear jeans to work and say 'fuck' and 'shit' when I feel like it. Last month when I was arguing with A, one of my bosses, I went so far as to call him a hypocrite. I think I could have come across even stronger, though, if I hadn't burst into tears while I was calling him that. That was a flaw in the grand climax of it.

Today as usual I answered the phone and typed letters off a dictaphone tape. I went to college; I am a bachelor of arts. While I



was in college one of the things I studied was French, and I am pretty good at it. So today I was able to type a letter which T, another boss, had written out in French. And I understood it. It was about the land he owns in Corsica. He was writing to a neighbor to ask if it would be possible to buy some of the neighbor's land so that T will have the amount of land necessary to get a permit to build a house, a summer house. T told me the land was cheap, $2,000. I think it costs about $400 or $300 to fly round-trip from here to Corsica. While I was typing the letter I was almost sorry I knew French. I resented T's knowing I knew French.

This morning S (another boss) and A were showing off. There was a student waiting to see T. When they show off they do two things: 1. they act silly and kid each other; 2. they try to exhibit how much radical stuff they know, or who they know or what they've read. They seem to do this only when there is someone there they don't know, but only someone who is a student and who looks radical. I also think they only do it when the someone is a male.

Carolyn, as you are reading this, stop thinking that I am being too sensitive.

When a man, a stranger on the street, makes a comment to a woman concerning her looks, why should the woman have a negative reaction? He is responding to one aspect of the woman. Why would it be better if he responded to an idea she had, also one aspect? An idea is not a totality either, it is not a person.

I have enough money, somewhere in a bank in California. My parents put it there for me. I could buy land in Corsica, and I could fly there. I don't spend the money though. It would be independent to do so. I lie in waiting; I indicate to myself that I am not independent.

An idea is not a totality, but sometimes it reflects an emotional or spiritual stance. Thus an expressed idea sometimes carries information about a person's inner self. What is a person's inner self?

Today I went to the library to get some books for S. While I was looking for a book a black man suddenly came up to me and said, "How beautiful can one girl be?" I was startled, as I hadn't seen him approach me. He then said, "How are you today?" I started to walk away. I said, "Why don't you leave women alone?" He said, "But I am leaving women alone." A few seconds later I realized that he was probably from Africa. I felt bad, that maybe I had been so harsh with someone who

perhaps didn't realize all that was happening, who perhaps was trying only to be nice. I felt bad that I was mad, mad that I felt bad.

An expressed idea sometimes carries information about a person's inner self. So too does physical appearance.

After the incident with the black man, I had to go into the stacks to get more books. The stacks are underground and quite empty of people. When I got down there I suddenly realized how empty it was, just a maze of shelves and books and me. I went back upstairs to ask a student I knew and had seen sitting there if he would go with me into the stacks.

Saturdays I generally feel somewhat at a loss, not knowing quite what to do with all the time. Sundays I generally spend not starting things I won't be able to finish, the next day being Monday.

One afternoon last month I was hitchiking in town and a man picked me up. When we got to where I was getting off, he asked if I would do him a favor and let him look at my breasts. I tried to get out of the car but he grabbed me and kept ripping at my blouse. I screamed and screamed until he threw me out of the car. I had to hold my blouse up to keep it from falling off me.

When I told Carolyn about the black man in the library she said she thought maybe I had been too harsh, and I should try to educate people without hurting them.

A student came into the office today and he asked me if I was T's secretary. I said, "In a way." The student smiled.

Feel mad, feel bad, feel mad. Yesterday I baked bread. I put lemon juice into milk to make the milk sour. I begin to feel like the lemon juice. I sour the environments I enter.

Female Liberation

Female Liberation is a non-profit organization whose membership is open to any woman. A woman becomes a member when she feels an active commitment to the group. Every member has equal input and vote in making decisions that affect the group as a whole.

We are supported by membership dues, private donations, sale of the Female Liberation magazine, "The Second Wave", and fund raising events.

Orientation meetings open to any woman are held every Wednesday night at 6:30 at the Female Liberation office at 552 Mass. Ave. There are other meetings scheduled - call 491-1071. Female Liberation also operates a lending library and bookstore on women's issues.

Major projects for the Fall:

---- A woman's right to choose and control her body is a primary issue in the woman's liberation movement. We at Female Liberation actively support these basic women's rights. At present members of Female Liberation, individual women, and various women's groups from the Boston area are coming together to discuss and plan the Fall project, Speak Out Rage, A Women's Right to Choose. This will culminate in hearings in October. Help is needed for research on medical facilities, legal work, logistics, security and defense.

---- Female Liberation supports community-controlled child care. They have worked as part of the Child Care Coalition in Cambridge. Women are needed to do research on child care laws.

---- Women are welcome to come into the office and talk.

Office: 552 Mass. Ave., second floor (Central Square), Cambridge.

Hours:
Mon., Wed., Thurs. 10:30-10:30;
Tues., Fri. 10:30-5:30;
Sat. 12-3.

Mailing Address: Box 303, Kenmore Square Station, Boston, Mass.

Phone: 491-1071

Camb. Ministry in Higher Educ n

HE SEEMS TO BE SMART ENUFF TO INVENT WAYS OF DESTROYING THE PLANET BUT CAN'T FIGURE OUT HOW TO GET ALONG WITH HIS WIFE!
I'M MISERABLE!
ENG²

Cambridge Ministry in Higher Education is an ecumenical campus ministry. The campus ministry activities revolve around the dominant needs of people at 8 campuses in the Boston area and their surrounding communities. Its staff is a collective of nine ministers who have been connected with the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice, the Peoples Gas Campaign, the Womens Center, the Womens Health Clinic, Clergy Consultation on Abortion, The New American Movement, the Cambridge Movement, Pan African Liberation Committee and the International Research Warehouse.

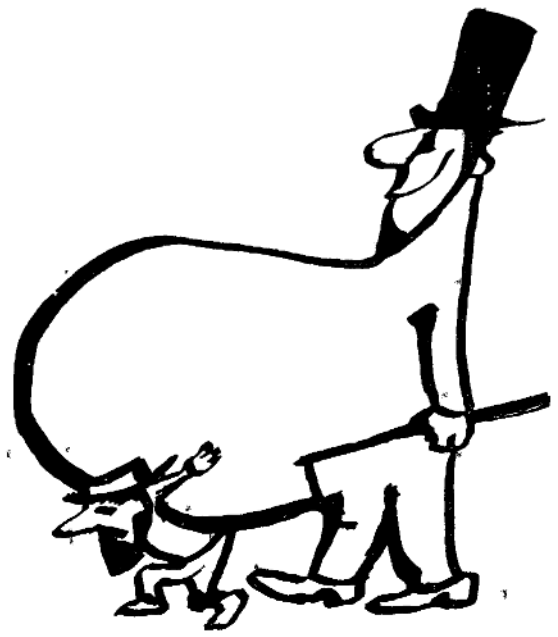
The staff lives in communal groups with child care and family responsibilities shared. Major concerns of CMHE are sexism and racism in both personal and political dimensions.

Students serve on the CMHE Board and Committee and are involved in community projects like the tenants program, the gas campaign or community health. This year CMHE will be offering a course at Radcliffe and Harvard on Religious Autobiography focused on the interelationship among the personal, political and spiritual realms. CMHE staff is available for personal counseling and conversations.

Staff: Larry Hill
Chris Hintz
Jack Hornfeldt
Peter Johnson — Phone: 495-3945
Lynn Rhodes
Nancy Richardson — Address: 105 Memorial Hall
Toby Sackton
Jane Szurek
Joe Williamson

CMHE is the campus ministry of the American Baptist Convention, the United Church of Christ, the United Methodist Church, the United Presbyterian Church.

Education for Action (E4A)



Education for Action is an organization which aids and supports people who want to be involved in social change. As a student-run clearinghouse of information on social action groups, we inform and, in some cases, financially assist Harvard and Radcliffe students who are trying to build their political and social commitments into a viable lifestyle. We hope to create an open atmosphere, a loose network of people engaged in various aspects of social change who can share information and skills and struggle together on common problems.

E4A's administrative costs are paid for by Harvard (although funding will be a problem for the coming year). Funds are raised and policy decisions are made by a student board consisting of 10 or so people who have had past experience in social action. This board is elected yearly.

WHAT WE DO

Clearinghouse - The E4A office has extensive files on local and more distant options for political involvement. We are happy to talk to anyone who wants information on a group of people or a place to work with for part of a term, a summer, or longer. We hope you will consider us an information drop-off point and share whatever knowledge you have about good things happening.

Funds - The board raises money to fund projects people present to it. Board members meet with potential fundees to criticize and make suggestions for improvement. Projects funded in the past include: Radcliffe women working with mothers in Chelsea to set up a daycare center; a Harvard student setting up a credit union for black workers at a factory in the Midwest; a woman working to make a Cambridge food cooperative more responsive to the needs of poor and elderly people; and a student working with Hard Times, a tenants group in East Cambridge.

Workshops - In order to think through where people are in terms of involvement in social change, workshops and informal study groups seem to us to be an important way to share experiences. Possible topics for this year include health care, China, community organizing, and communes and cooperatives.

We feel that the kind of long range commitments people can develop through many of the projects available through E4A are far more lasting than the results of much of the crisis-oriented campus politics of the past few years.

E4A people are available to talk and help you use the information available in the office. If you think you might be interested in working with us - helping gather information, organize a study group, raise money, or just get to know us - stop by at the E4A office in Agassiz House in the Radcliffe Yard, or call 495-8604. The office is open 10am - 4pm, and possibly more.

Phillips Brooks House

The building known as Phillips Brooks House has probably provided meeting space for more different organizations than any other on the campus. One day last spring a Harvard cop came in to reserve a room for his union. Ms. Smith, our Administrative Assistant, told him that Thursday would be fine, but he might be interested in knowing that the rest of the building was reserved on that day for the National SDS Convention. He decided to pick another day. (PBH was able to house the convention because it is responsible only to the President's Office. The Faculty of Arts and Sciences had denied SDS use of buildings under its control). Last April PBH provided office space for the strike steering committee and remained open all night for people who wanted to sleep in the Yard in case the members of the Pan-African Liberation Committee who had seized Massachusetts Hall were busted during the night. If you plan on taking care of your spiritual life during your Harvard career, chances are you will come to PBH for puja/Mass/yoga/Sabbath Services/zazen. But the primary activity of Phillips Brooks House is the Phillips Brooks House Association (soon to be PBH, Inc.) which has inhabited the building for sixty-eight years. The groups comprising the Association have been so diverse and changes so often that PBH has always been deprived of the luxury of a strict guiding philosophy. No single plan of action remains in effect for very long here. On the one hand this subjects the members of PBH to constant doubt about the validity of their activities (a healthy but agonizing situation), and it allows the organization great flexibility in picking up new ideas that people want to try out during their time at Harvard. PBH has office space, seed money (very little), fund raising expertise, and often course credit available for H-R students whose sympathies and imaginations focus on what's wrong with society - including the Harvard community.

In 1969 Phillips Brooks House announced to the City and the world that it had changed its philosophy. The Association was no longer going to remain satisfied if it engaged in innovative social service programs. Instead PBH was preparing to work for real and lasting change in the institutions responsible for the oppression of people in Cambridge and Boston. To achieve this goal PBH slated several of the committees which comprise the Association for dissolution or for a complete change of direction. Four of the programs got axed. Middle class whites stopped descending on Roxbury and on Indian reservations, and PBH no longer offered a place for students to tutor "underprivileged" kids for an hour a week or whatever miniscule amount of their valuable time they could spare. Some of the ancient traditions of the House were also taken over by more appropriate agencies. Someone else coordinates the annual blood drive now and the Bureau of Study Counsel supplies readers for blind students. Other PBH programs came under fire at that time but remained in the Association. The Columbia Point Committee was in its early days "just a bunch of white boys who didn't know what the hell they were doing" trying to be big brothers to kids in a predominantly black housing project. People in the Mental Hospitals Committee and in the Prisons Committee were wondering what real changes they could bring about in the wretched systems in which they worked.

The Columbia Point program managed to lose its white missionaries. During the summer Columbia Point runs an intensive educational program at the project and takes the kids on field trips and camping trips. With the exception of Black Studies, the classes are fairly unstructured and the staff employs a variety of imaginative teaching methods. A particular focus of this year's program is the reduction of tensions between the Black and Puerto Rican kids in the project - a division that could only weaken the aggregate political power of the community in the future. We hope eventually to expand the present office at the Point into a kind of learning center which will in time be entirely community-run. The only obstacle to this plan is the refusal of the banking-business-foundation community to contribute any more money to the program than is absolutely necessary to insure the safety of their financial interests at Columbia Point. (This in spite of a boycott last summer of stores which refused to contribute to the program.)

In most cases, however, the grand design that PBH proclaimed three years ago has been nearly impossible to translate into workable programs. The Prisons Committee continues to offer educational programs in Massachusetts prisons. If that program had terminated in 1969 due to its failure to achieve real reform in the correctional system, then a lot of people would have been

left without access to high school equivalency training, adult basic education programs, and "inflamatory" literature that our volunteers worked for years to get into the prisons. Those were the days before Attica, when prison conditions weren't a big item in government-foundation circles. The Mental Hospitals Committee, now the Mental Health Committee (MHC all the same) also ran into problems when it came to dramatic changes in the system. The insane structure that folks are subjected to once it has been decided that they are "mentally ill" isn't susceptible to reform by H-R undergraduates. (Recently a lot of people have organized in the area who have special expertise in dealing with Mental Health Care. They are former victims of it.) Most recently MHC has begun programs based in the community rather than in institutions and has put together an educational program for Cambridge to correct people's illusions about mental problems. A major part of its work will consist of helping to add a whole new dimension to existing mental health services in Cambridge, a dimension whose specific aim will be to help discharged patients overcome the disorientation and loneliness that so often leads to further periods of incarceration.

Three years ago PBH decided that a valuable course of action would be to train volunteers as research assistants for community organizers whose salaries would be raised by the Association (so that they wouldn't have to hold down an additional job to support their families). First of all the program didn't get funded. Also, a person can't help but wonder how many undergraduates would consider shuffling files in City Hall to be "social action". Another difficulty with this approach is that it is all but useless for certain social problems. For example PBH announced that it was going to examine the educational system in Cambridge with merciless thoroughness, when groups of parents were already organizing who knew damn well what their kids were being subjected to. Now Cambridge has active groups like Concerned Black Parents & People's Action for Cambridge Education which can get along fine without our advice. A new organization of professional educators (all of whom work outside the public system) has just been formed in order to systematize the efforts of agencies to reform the system.

But PBH still has something to offer in the way of education. In the fall we're sending twelve Teacher Aids into Cambridge High and Latin School. This may not sound very important, but in fact it signals the end of opposition from CHLS to "interference" by outsiders who are bent on seeing that the students there have their individual needs met by the public schools. The near future will see representatives of the Portuguese community (a very sizeable minority in Cambridge) and the Spanish-speaking community in the high schools as paraprofessionals, resulting in jobs for residents and a more individualized approach to the problems of minority group students by the people who are best qualified for the job. Another spin-off effect of this program is that within the next few years the undergraduates participating in the program will be eligibile for a teaching certificate when they get their degree. If you have looked at the course catalogue and "Rules Relating" you will have noticed that Harvard doesn't offer its students training in any useable skills as yet.

Phillips Brooks House is probably the most complicated organization in the University, in terms of its budget, governance ("the closest analogue is the British Constitution"), and in terms of the kinds of people who find what they're looking for here. We are funded by a thousand different sources, each with a different kind of financial control; our position in the University has never been precisely defined - it is outlined in countless yellowing position papers written by both Us and Them and qualified by precedents, informal conversation, and memoranda that former Deans wrote to former PBH Presidents. Our members are and have been semi-conscious scions of the Ruling Class and people whose lives are devoted to radical politics. New ideas are not welcome here, they are <u>essential</u> if PBH is to continue growing. So if you don't see what you want, ASK.

Cambridge Movement

The Cambridge Movement developed during the events of the spring of '72. Believing that the struggle to change America is too broad to be bound by any single strategy of political change, members of the group are committed to furthering the advance of democratic socialism using tactics which are defined by the nature of each individual struggle. Experience of the past months has shown that, while members of the group represent a fairly wide spectrum of views on the left, they share a common anti-imperialist analysis and a committment to militant, non-violent action.

Many members of the Cambridge Movement are also members of NAM (The New American Movement) and the two groups have worked together over the summer producing this disorientation guide.

We are concerned primarily with ending the U.S. government's criminal war against the people of Indochina, but we realize that this is only the first step in a long struggle to rid our country of racism, sexism, and inequality. Thus we have supported the demands for the sale of Harvard's Gulf stock, equal admissions, adequate compensation for teaching fellows, and an end to university expansion into Cambridge and Roxbury.

If the above statement of our views has interested you in any way, and you would like to meet and talk with a member of the group, contact Chris Paine -- 491-7131.

New American Movement

NAM is a nationwide socialist organization which seeks "to build a mass movement for a real political and economic democracy, a society the people can claim as their own". NAM's political perspective is that all sectors of the population (blue and white collar workers, housewives, students, etc.) must be organized if socialism is to be successful and democratic. NAM supports independent black and third world, women's, and gay liberation movements, and urges socialists in those movements to join NAM. On international issues, the organization supports national liberation movements against American imperialism, in Indochina and elsewhere; it supports the many positive accomplishments of existing socialist countries, but criticizes their lack of democracy.

NAM was first organized late in 1971, growing out of the dissatisfaction of many New Leftists with the existing socialist organizations. By its first formal convention in June 1972 NAM had grown to include more than 600 members in about 40 chapters. Members are involved in anti-war activity, community organizing, women's, gay, and black movements, labor unions, and campus groups.

The Harvard-Radcliffe NAM chapter started in early 1972. Its major activities in the spring semester were support of PALC demands for the sale of Harvard's Gulf stock, and work on anti-war actions with the Cambridge Movement (see articles elsewhere in this pamphlet). Some NAM members were also involved in tenant organizing, the farm workers' lettuce boycott, and the graduate student union.

For more information or copies of NAM literature, contact Frank Ackerman, 864-5881 or 495-4114

S.D.S.

Students for a Democratic Society is a radical student organization which exists across the United States and in Canada. We believe that the U.S. Government is following a plan of genocide for black and latin people in the U.S. This extends from police brutality to starvation wages to brutal living conditions to using black people as medical guinea pigs as in the Tuskeegee Syphilis experiments. For this reason during the past few years Harvard-Radcliffe SDS has focused on racism and how it exists in the Universities. In 1969 we and a number of workers fought against a program at Harvard to pay black workers less and deny them promotion. In 1971, SDS fought Harvard's negligence when two blacks drowned in a mudhole the administration had refused to fill in or fence off. In 1971 - 1972 SDS focused on the role that racist ideas taught in the schools play in providing justification for the genocide against black people going on today. In particular we concentrated on the theories of Professor Herrnstein about Intelligence which justify unemployment by planning it as the stupidity of the unemployed. His theories dovetail with those of Arthur Jensen.

Tentative plans for this year:
Lobotomies are being performed by professors at the Medical School and their research is funded by the Justice Department. The Justice Department is interested in using lobotomies on rebellious prisoners and has started experiments on prisoners in Vacaville, California.

We want to continue and expand working within those classes where racist ideology is taught to expose those ideas. Any ideas or comments would be appreciated. Get in touch with us if you or your group is interested in SDS, or in working with it. Also call if you just want to talk.

876-3923
354-1925

Mahatma Gandhi was once asked what he thought of Western civilization. "I think it would be a good idea," he said.

P.C.P.J.

The People's Coalition for Peace and Justice is both a steering committee for anti-war and community groups and an organization in its own right. For the last two years the Coalition has been one of the main coordinators of anti-war activity in the Boston area, from conducting literature and education campaigns to organizing city-wide and nation-wide demonstrations. Other programs of the Coalition include conducting various city-wide campaigns around peoples' direct interests (such as the successful campaign against the Boston Gas Company this past year) and providing other aid and resources to groups actively engaged in organizing.

People interested in learning more about PCPJ should drop by our office at 2 Brookline St., in Cambridge.

Graduate Student and Teaching Fellows Union

In response to the university's financial cutbacks, a new group was formed last spring, the Harvard Graduate Student and Teaching Fellows Union. On March 10, 1972, without prior notice or consultation, graduate students received a letter from the Dean of the Graduate School, R. Victor Jones, announcing that teaching fellows would no longer qualify for tuition as part of their salary. Dean Jones argued that, due to a decline in outside financial support of graduate education, Harvard (despite its 1.2 billion dollar endowment, the largest of any university in the United States) could no longer guarantee teaching fellows tuition support where needed. This decision amounted to a pay cut of up to $1,000 a year for teaching fellows. (In 1971-72, before the pay cut took effect, a teaching fellow with a heavy teaching load could receive $3,040 plus tuition; many received considerably less.) A meeting was called by the Dean to ask for student opinion on a policy decision that had already been made; the graduate students responded by forming the Union.

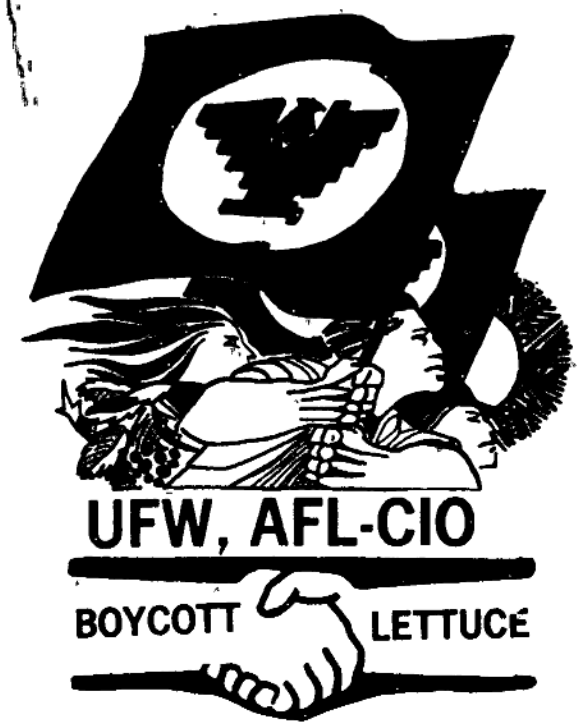
Union membership quickly grew to over 1200, about half the graduate students in residence in the Cambridge area. However, the administration refused to recognize the Union as a legitimate organization or to engage in any formal discussion or bargaining over the Union demands. Thus the Union was left with no choice but to take unilateral action. A one-day work stoppage shut down virtually all classes; the administration remained oblivious. A strike vote was taken, and narrowly failed: 54% of the members voted to strike, compared to 60% required by the Union constitution. The anger of Union members was increased by further administration statements on financial policy, and by the defeat of a mildly pro-union resolution in a faculty meeting. But it was too close to the end of the semester to consider further action before the fall.

In the past, there has been an unwritten assumption that graduate students should accept an impoverished existence in graduate school, since their PhD's will guarantee them job security forever afterwards. This assumption is becoming increasingly invalid as the job market for PhD's continues to deteriorate; but at the same time Harvard is cutting the incomes of graduate students even further (while continuing to find the money somewhere for new buildings and new high-salaried administrative positions). In other words, graduate students now receive financial security neither during nor after graduate school; all Harvard offers is the prestige of a famous alma mater. And you can't eat prestige.

The Union is not just concerned with the financial security of its members. In addition to a number of demands about graduate student finances, the Union raised two important political demands last spring: First, that Harvard should open its books so that anyone could examine the university's finances; and second, that money to finance graduate education should not come from undergraduate scholarships, from the pay of non-professional employees, or from cuts in the quality of education (e.g. from saving money by increasing class sizes). The Union will be considering broader issues of the quality of education and the decision-making structure of the university in the coming academic year.

The issues raised by the Union concern everyone on campus, not just those graduate students who are now teaching fellows. Almost all graduate students will be teaching fellows at some point; the pay for the job is as necessary for them as scholarships are for many undergraduates. And almost all undergraduates will see much of their actual teaching, especially in tutorials and sections of large courses, done by teaching fellows. The security of other employees is indirectly improved, as the overnight growth of the Graduate Student and Teaching Fellows Union will make the administration think twice before cutting anyone else's pay. For the right of employees to unionize, and for the quality of education at Harvard, support the Union!

United Farm Workers



The United Farm Workers, under the leadership of Cesar Chavez, ask for support in the current boycott of non-union iceberg lettuce. Farmworkers are involved in a crucial drive to win union contracts, and the resistance comes from a powerful force of conglomerate corporations involved in agriculture (in California alone, 6% of the growers own 70% of the land and employ 80% of the workers).

The 3-5 million migrant farmworkers in this country are among the poorest and worst housed group of people, and the growers and the American Farm Bureau Federation still seek to deny farmworkers even a basic standard of living. Legislation, being backed by the growers and the Farm Bureau, denies farmworkers the right to strike and boycott, and this the Farm Bureau calls "protecting the farmworkers". Kansas, Idaho, and most recently Arizona have passed such bills, and in November, Californians will be voting on a special anti-farm labor initiative, that, if passed, would destroy farmworkers hopes of organizing to obtain a better standard of living.

The boycott is the most essential, non-violent tool that farmworkers have to pressure the growers into signed fair contracts. Si, se puede (yes, we can) is the rallying cry for the current lettuce boycott and also in the farmworkers struggle to battle the restrictive legislation that is being used to destroy their union. A drive is underway to recall the Governor of Arizona who showed extreme insensitivity to the problems of farmworkers in signed the anti-strike, anti-boycott bill into law. (Upon signing the bill the Governor said, "As far as I'm concerned, these people don't exist.")

The conditions and treatment of farmworkers in this country is a severe problem that must be dealt with. As farmworkers organize to solve their problems we must support them. Statistical evidence shows the physical and mental suffering of farmworkers

workers.

- 49 years is the average life expectancy of the migrant worker.
- Over 800,000 children under 16 work full time in the fields
- $2,700 is the average yearly wage of a family working together.
- Farm labor is the third most dangerous working occupation
- Death due to T.B. and other respiratory infections is 260% higher than the national rate.

Farmworkers ask only for the opportunity to earn adequate wages for the work they do, and to live in tolerable conditions (such as housing with running water, toilets, and electricity). They ask for control of the use of dangerous pesticides in the fields, and also for toilets and drinking water in the fields.

In cities nation-wide, individuals are being asked to support farmworkers by not buying or eating ice-berg lettuce unless it has the label of the United Farm Workers, the black Aztec eagle. This fall will be an especially critical time for the Union, as we will be asking consumers to influence the chain stores they shop in to sell United Farm Workers lettuce or no lettuce at all, until growers sign fair contracts with their workers.

People are needed to:

- picket
- leaflet
- check stores
- do research and write for our newsletter

For more information, or to help, call:

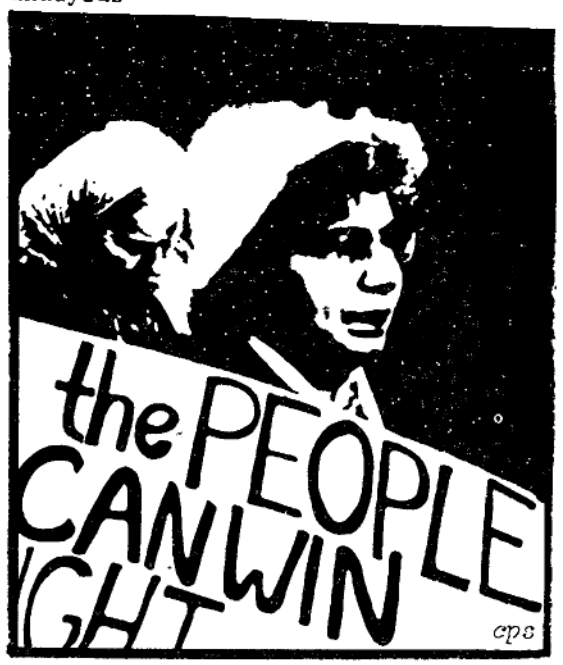
United Farm Workers
173 Harvard St.
Dorchester, Mass. 02124
282-4085

Cambridge Tenants Organizing Comm.

The following portions are reprinted from "Where We Stand", the Cambridge Tenant Organizing Committee's statement of principles and program, adopted in the fall of 1971.

Our committee was founded in the spring of 1970, after the disintegration of the Cambridge rent control campaigns of 1968-69. A rough program was worked out in the summer of 1970 which could be fairly summarized in the four demands: 1)NO EVICTIONS, 2)NO RENT INCREASES, 3)BUILD LOW-RENT HOUSING, 4) TAX THE EXPLOITERS. This early program became unsatisfactory because it couldn't provide a guide for the key questions of strategy that faced us in the next year and a half. In what forms should we seek to organize tenants? What should be the relationship between CTOC and rank-and-file tenants? How should the tenants movement/CTOC relate to other social issues? The statement of principles was developed to help provide answers.

It should be clear to the reader at the outset that CTOC is not a tenant union. Membership in a tenant union implies only that you are a tenant and want to improve your conditions. CTOC is an organizing body with a particular analysis of the housing crisis and a particular program for organizing against it. Membership in CTOC implies that you substantially agree with this program and analysis



TENANTS! WHAT HAPPENS WHEN WE STAND UP?

This doesn't mean that CTOC excludes people who don't agree with us from participation in our work, or that we will not participate in joint activities with others. On the contrary, we enthusiastically welcome such participation. But we want to work with groups and individuals on the basis of common understanding and friendly struggle, not on the basis of ignoring each other's ideas and slapping together "wishy-washy" alliances.

We invite all people who are serious about struggling against the causes of the housing crisis to read our program, to come in and discuss it with us, to work with us, and hopefully to join us in our common effort.

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The two main roots of the modern housing problem are chronic shortages of dwelling units and inadequate tenant income. A tenant movement has to deal with both of these roots.

There is a tremendous shortage of standard housing in our country today- even the government has said at least twenty million units. Yet this same government builds very little housing. In fact, through its urban renewal and highway programs, it has uprooted poor and working people and destroyed millions of homes. To provide an adequate supply of low rent housing just in the greater Boston area, we need 15,000-20,000 units built or renovated every year for the next five years.

We demand: no more bulldozing of people from their homes by corporations, universities, and the government.

We demand: that the federal government undertake massive direct housing construction under the control of tenants. The cost of this construction must not be carried by new taxes on us, but by taxes on the class which has been fattening on the housing shortage and on government subsidies for so many years.

In a community where there isn't enough housing, vacancy or abandonment of structurally sound apartment buildings is intolerable. We demand that any structurally sound apartment building which is held vacant for six months or longer be taken by the city without compensation and used for low rent housing under tenant control.

The city should also seize and rehabilitate for low-rent use any building seriously under code for three months or more. The health and building codes set a minimum standard of health and safety. Non-enforcement of these codes results in misery and death from disease, fire and accident and must not be tolerated.

We know that landlords don't necessarily have an interest in maintaining their buildings. Tenants do. We demand that maintenance be under control of the organized tenants, and be financed out of a fund drawn from the rents.

We demand an end to security deposits, finders' fees, and similar charges which are in effect additional rents. Landlords have adequate remedies at law to recover against damages done by tenants; and landlords should pay their own agents' fees like any other business expense.

We demand an end to all evictions by landlords. Ownership of property should not carry the right to deprive a person of house and home for any reason. Problems that arise among tenants can best be settled by the residents themselves.

****

The other root of the housing crisis is the question of tenants' income. The housing problem can never be solved all by itself: in the final analysis it depends on the distribution of wealth in society. People have to be able to afford to live: real wages have to be adequate. We need jobs; we need a dependable income free of erosion of inflation.

CTOC's office is at 595 Mass. Ave. (Central Sq.). Phone: 354-2064.

What Happened at Harvard

A Radical Chronology

1959

The Cuban Revolution.

1960

1960 marks the rise of the student movement to a dominant position in American politics. SDS is formally organized, but remains isolated in the Midwest. Far more significant is the sit-in by black students in a Greensboro, N.C. cafeteria, an event which quickly spurs other actions and ultimately gives rise to the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee. SNCC will remain the vanguard of the progressive struggle for nearly half a decade. In San Francisco, hundreds of students protest against HUAC. Chanting, "Witch hunters, go home," they resist repeated efforts by police to disperse them with firehoses. Stunned by events, The Committee quickly grinds out two films at taxpayers' expense: Operation Abolition, which brands all HUAC's opponents as "communist stooges", and Communist Target Youth, which portrays the civil rights and ban-the-bomb movements as subtle conspiracies to seduce youth.

At Harvard, the primary form of political activity is the Young Dems and the Young Republican Club. In a mock convention YD overwhelmingly endorses Stevenson for the '60 elections. YR and YAF respond by holding an anti-Stevenson "umbrella march". A fight breaks out between YAF and passing Democrats. Several students are arrested. Emerging from a post office, one of those fabled innocent bystanders happens upon this scene. Seeing the demonstration and assuming that it is raining, he opens his umbrella and is immediately incarcerated. So goes representative democracy. During all this, there are only two discernible sourses of "radical" activity: the Lunch Counter Integration Committee, which pickets Woolworth's in support of the demonstrators in the South; and SANE, which protests against the fall-out shelter edicts.

The Sharpesville Massacre takes place in South Africa when blacks attempt to protest the introduction of the passcard system. (Each of you will be issued a simulated

replica of these cards as part of orientation.) Syngman Rhee is forced to step down by massive popular upheaval. Neither event stirs much notice in Baghdad-by-the-Charles.

1961

Kennedy is inaugurated and Harvard professors begin packing their bags for the trip to Washington. Henry Kissinger's course opens to a standing-room-only crowd. Lumumba is murdered in late February. The CIA is implicated. March 6, YSA stages a demo protesting US involvement in the events in the Congo. Unfortunately the path of the demonstration crosses that of a large contingent of varsity football players who are showing around new recruits. Violence is narrowly averted by the moral indignation and intestinal fortitude of a cadre from Radcliffe. Thanks to this anonymous heroine, the subsequent shouting match resulted in a Mexican stand-off. Which only goes to show that in appearance the reactionaries- particularly the defensive line- may appear terrifying, but in reality...

In the deep South, SNCC begins its voter registration drive. The Freedom Rides begin. In North Carolina, Robert Williams calls on blacks to arm themselves in self-defense. He is two years ahead of history. Williams is framed by the police and forced to flee to Cuba. A CIA-trained invasion of Cuba is launched. History absorbs it. In Boston, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee holds a rally to protest the invasion. Exiles, Polish Freedom Fighters, YAF, etc, outnumber the radicals.

April 27-28: Harvard, which has until now remained dormant, finally erupts. 2000 riot to protest the change of diplomas from Latin to English. The next night an ugly mob of 4000 pelts police with eggs and bloodthirsty chants,"Latin, si! Pusey, no!" This goes on for five hours until, finally, the police use tear gas. The "shocked scholars" (to quote the Crimson) quickly flee to their dorms.

1962

The Cuban Missile Crisis. The sale of fallout shelters reaches an all time high. At its June convention SDS issues the 60 page

Port Huron Statement which calls for an "alliance of black, student, peace groups, liberal organizations- to bring about a progressive 'realignment' of the Democratic party." (from Weatherman, ed. Harold Jacobs) RFK's Justice Department sits on its hands as violence mounts against SNCC in the South. Laos Geneva accords signed. Laos Geneva accords violated- CIA arms Vang Pao's Meo "irregulars".

1963

SDS's line changes, approves the document America and the New Era which criticizes Kennedy's New Frontier program and calls for independent organizing of peace, civil rights, and student groups as an alternative to collaberation with liberals. SDS at Harvard begins to hold regular dinner meetings. Harvard fires Timothy Leary and Richard Alpert for experimenting with psychidelics on students. 200,000 people attend Civil Rights March on Washington. Madame Nhu visits Radcliffe. Diem outgrows his usefulness. Kennedy is assasinated in Dallas. SDS establishes Education Research Action Project and begins community organizing.

1964

Malcolm X breaks with the Muslims. Mississippi Summer begins. Hundreds of civil rights workers participate. The whole affair culminates in the betrayal of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party at the Democratic Convention. Gulf of Tonkin. Johnson runs against Goldwater, seems a "dove" by comparison. SDS puts forward the slogan, "Half the way with LBJ."

Harlem riot breaks. Mayor Wagner tells the ghetto, "Law and order is the Negro's best friend."

U.S. INTERVENES: GUATEMALA, 1920, 54
CUBA, 1906-09, 12, 17-19, 61, 62
CHINA, 1894, 95, 1900, 11, 12, 27
DOMINICAN REP., 1903-04, 1916-24, 1965
PHILIPPINES, 1899-1903
NICARAGUA, 1878, 99, 1910, 12-25, 26-33
GREECE, 1947-49 ★★★★★
WATTS, 1965
KOREA, 1953 ★★★★★
USSR, 1918-1920
IRAN, 1953 ★★★★★
LEBANON, 1957

The state of California prohibits all political activity at the University at Berkeley. The Berkeley Free Speech Movement is born. The movement wins by conducting a strike that virtually paralyzes the campus. Student power gains its first victory.

1965

Johnson inaugurated. Shortly following, rebellion breaks out in the Canal Zone. US troops are sent in. US troops occupy the Dominican Republic the same year. "Escalation" becomes a household word. At Harvard, SDS organizes the first anti-war rally in the Yard to protest the bombing of northern Vietnam. National SDS organizes the first anti-war march in Washington- 15,000 attend. SDS organizes a second march in October. From April to July SDS triples in size to 100 chapters and several thousand members.

Malcolm X is assassinated. King organizes the Selma to Montgomery march. The Watts rebellion erupts. Harvard SDS is active in the Dudley Street Action Center, a Roxbury community organizing project.

Match, the nation's first computer dating service, opens in Cambridge.

1966

Anti-war sit-ins begin on campuses and at draft boards. SDS's politics are interesting during this period. For example, Humphrey and Rusk are both picketed when they speak in Boston. Saigon Ambassador Vu Van Thai, SouvannaPhouma, and George Lincoln Rockwell speak on campus without incident. SDS's primary emphasis at Harvard is around the question of the university supplying grades to the draft board. In this period of escalation, the draft becomes SDS's strongest ally. Several Johnson Administration sources drop ominous hints of an end to student deferments. McNamara tests public opinion with references to a "universal" draft. In the spring a poll indicates that 84% of the student body opposes class rankings being given to the government.

Also interesting in this period is SDS's relation to the "masses". 2000 marchers at the International Day of Solidarity with Vietnam are repeatedly attacked by gangs of hostile onlookers. When a black speaker attempts to address residents at a North End

"street talk", he is jumped and beaten by a group of locals. SDS is jeered and baited by a lynch mob style crowd of meat packers when attempts anti-war leafletting in the dockside area. At the same time, SDS gets a surprising amount of support from local workers, mainly blacks. That same spring SDS has its biggest success in community organizing. After over a year of working with black hospital workers, SDS helps to organize a Strike at Jewish Memorial.

In line with its policy of working through front groups, Progressive Labor decides to enter SDS. PL is an unloved child of the Sino-Soviet divorce. PL took a pro-China position and split from the CP around 1963-64 to form a vanguard party of its own. Admittedly, PL has chalked up many pluses to its credit. PL was one of the first groups, through by no means the first, to support China and the NLF. Likewise PL played a large but by no means exclusive, role in bringing class consciousness to SDS. On the negative side, PL is deeply imbued with the opportunism and out-and-out treachery historically associated with the Trotskyist sectlets. PL also has the singular distinction to be the first group to denounce China and the NLF for "revisionist betrayal of the workers and peasants" of Asia. NO DEALS WITH RACIST BUTCHERS. SMASH THE BOSSES WAR.

Meanwhile, in China the real Maoists stage the Cultural Revolution . . . Profewwors in Harvard's East Asian Studies Research Center began drafting supplements to their books. Expensive revised editions go on sale in the fall.

After careful consideration, several committees, and much debate, Harvard decides to allow women in Lamont.

Protest mounts in Cambridge against the proposed InnerBelt super-highway which would cut a swath across half the city. Virtually every institution and political organization is forced to take a stand. Even MIT is forced to take a stand against the project when it discovers that heavy trucking might damage its cyclotron. Harvard refuses to get involved.

November, Harvard SDS loses its political virginity. Responding to the news that McNamara will come to Harvard to inaugurate the Kennedy Institute, SDS challenges him to a debate on the war. He refuses. As a result, 800 people storm his Lincoln Continental upon his arrival. He is finally surrounded and forced to address a hostile crowd. The administration (Harvard's) reports itself "dismayed" at these events. The following Morning's New York Times is filled with apologetic letters to the editor from "deeply shocked" Harvard Government majors.

Kissinger spends Christmas vacation in Saigon.

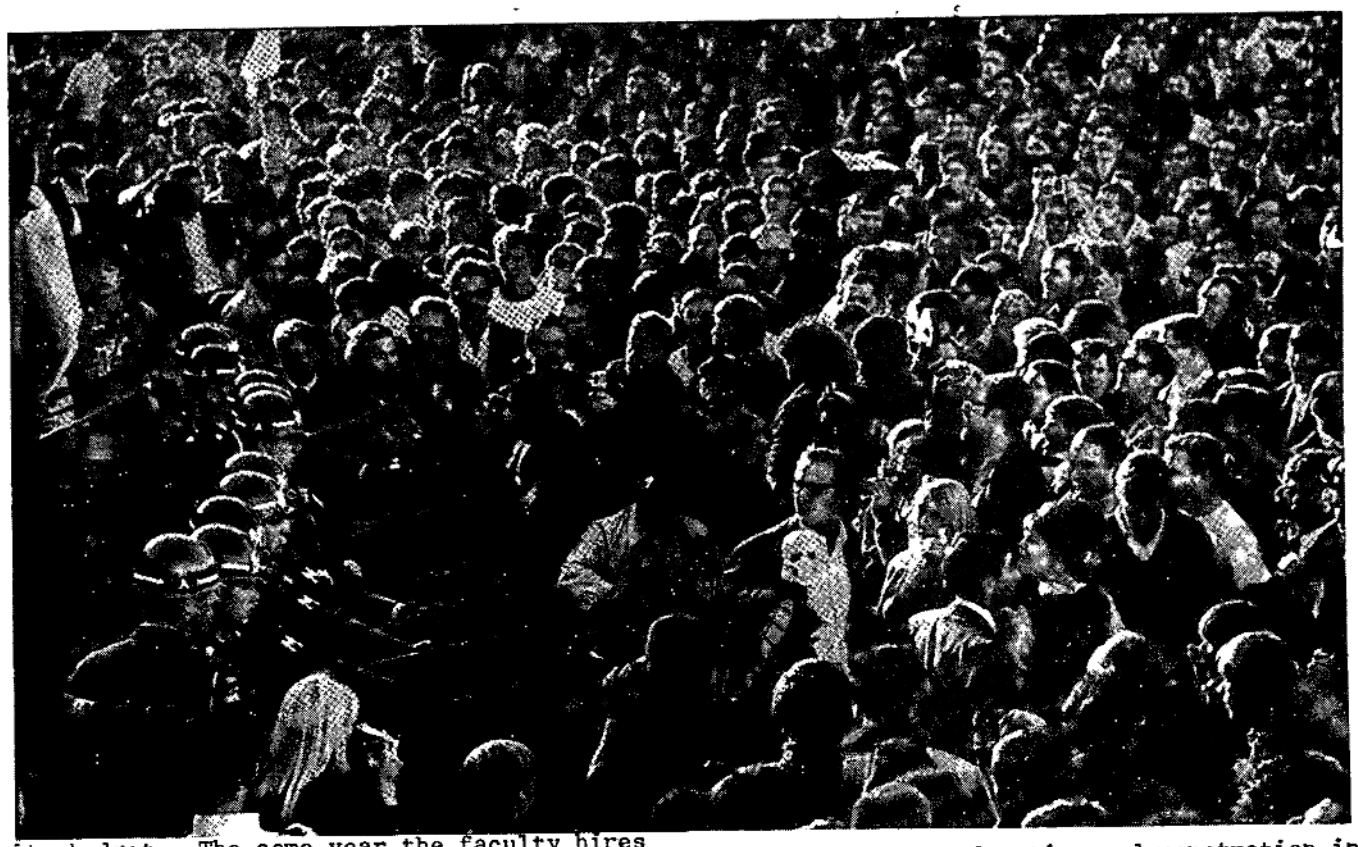
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

456P EDT OCT 22 66 BA170
SYB300 SY WA242 SUGOVT PD WUX WASHINGTON DC 22 240P EDT
DEAN FRANKLIN FORD HARVARD UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY HALL CAMBRIDGE MASS
FOLLOWING MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM GOVERNOR HARRIMAN
IN MANILA TO BE PASSED TO YOU : THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEEPLY APPRECIATES HARVARDS MAKING PROFESSOR KISSINGER AVAILABLE FOR HIS EXTREMELY SUCCESSFUL MISSION TO SOUTH VIETNAM. THAT MISSION WAS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE. COULD ONLY HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT BY KISSINGER AND HAD TO BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO THE MANILA CONFERENCE
ROBERT H MILLER DIRECTOR VIETNAM WORKING GROUP DEPARTMENT OF STATE
(46).

Sent to the President, for information 10/24/66

1967

Ramparts publishes an article by Michael Ansara of Harvard which reveals that the National Student Association is funded by the CIA through dummy corporations in Boston. NSA eventually admits that it received $3.3 million from the CIA in the period 1952-67, a figure which at times amounted to 91% of



its budget. The same year the faculty hires Humphrey Doermann to investigate possible hidden university connections with the CIA. Merely skimming the surface (reading one issue of Congressional Quarterly) he discovers that the CIA funneled at least $500,000 into Harvard from 1960-66. Almost all that money went to finance one course, the International Seminar headed by Henry Kissinger. The Crimson reads the same issue of Congressional Quarterly. They discover that Paul Sigmund, Senior Tutor of Dudley House, is a CIA agent and that a front organization he set up (the Independent Service for Information on the Vienna Youth Festival) has been used to infiltrate the international student movement. Sigmund is unavailable for comment. He is on "sabbatical" in Chile.

Storming of the Pentagon

Harvard painters go out on strike, the first labor strike in Harvard's history. Buildings and Grounds goes out soon afterwards.

The works of Chairman Mao go on sale in Harvard Square. They sell out in three days. "The frog at the bottom of the well says 'The sky is the size of the top of the well.' Is this correct? No. Part of the sky is the size of the top of the well. We must learn to see the whole picture." Nez pas?

200,000 attend anti-war demonstration in New York. Martin Luther King speaks and for the first time publicity comes out against the war. King speaks in Cambridge one week later and calls for volunteers to participate in Vietnam Summer. Over 30,000 organizers participate in 70 cities.

Two Harvard professors hold their own Vietnam Summer. Smithies and Huntington visit Saigon.

Huey Newton shot and arrested in Oakland. Che Guevera is tracked down in Bolivia with the aid of the National Security Agency and the CIA. Thieu elected president of Southern Vietnam.

October, 300 members of SDS sit-in to protest Dow recruiter. 75 people get probation, 171 are "admonished." In November 150 people picket the marine recruiter. A Boston Grand Jury indicts Spock, Coffin, Mitchell Goodman, et. al. for conspiracy to defy the Selective Security laws.

1968

The Tet Offensive. U.S. Embassy captured and held for six hours by the NLF, Jan. 30.

February sees house to house fighting in nearly every city in the South. At Harvard, four Vietnamese students defy the South Vietnamese law making support for peace and criticism of the government a capital offense. Ngo Vinh Long, Dr. Nguyen Minh Sang, Doan Hong Hai, Hayh Kim Khanh speak out against the war in Sanders Theater.

Harvard President Pusey makes his "Walter Mittys of the Left" speech:

> They say our universities are devoted to the present and future domination of "the people of the world -- both in Vietnam and our urban ghettoes." Obviously, they live in a world of fantasy.

McGeorge Bundy and Stanley Hoffman debate the war in Vietnam. Thousands hear the debate in Sanders Theater and over WHRB. 200 sit in in University Hall to protest ROTC. David Rockefeller comes to Harvard to speak and is picketed.

Over intersession, Johnson withdraws his candidacy. Martin Luther King is assassinated in Memphis where he is organizing support for striking sanitation workers. Riots break out in black communities all across the country. Harvard holds a memorial service for King. Pusey gives a moving speech: "Though he did not go to Harvard...." Black students boycott the ceremony and hold their own services. At B.U. (King was a B.U. graduate) black students honor the memory by seizing an administration building and presenting a list of demands dealing with the university's relation to black students and the black community.

Two, three, many buildings are taken at Columbia. The event marks the first active cooperation between SDS and black student groups. The occupation lasts nearly a week before police are called in. 92 people are hospitalized, 720 arrested.

Paris, May '68: Students in Paris demonstrate against the introduction of a highly competitive, business-oriented exam system. Police and university repression generates a full-fledged student strike. Militant workers go out on strike in support of the students. Other workers go out on strike in support of the militants. Everybody and her brother go out on strike. Over a million people attend a demonstration against the DeGaulle government. A week-long battle ensues with police fighting students and young workers for control of the streets. The strike is finally ended through the efforts of the C.P.-controlled trade unions which settle for a large pay increase and the holding of general elections. The pay increase is eaten up by inflation in two years. The Communist candidate loses in the elections. It could only happen in France. Or could it? To study this question the government funds hundreds of college professors to study the events in France. Bourgeoisie, vous n'avez rien compris!

The summer is a long hot one. Czechoslovakia. RFK is assassinated. After months of organizing, only 10,000 protestors show up for the Democratic Convention. Dillinger labels this a defeat for the movement. Thanks, however, to the massive stupidity and monumental brutality of the Chicago police and to the magnetic personality of Mayor Richard ("Fuck you, Ribicoff. You cocksucking Jew.") Daley, defeat is transformed into martyrdom . . . Almost overnight, the anti-war movement enters every American living-room and every hospital in Chicago. In Mexico City, high school and university students protest police/army harassment of the supposedly autonomous school system. On August 1 the army uses bazookas to break up a meeting of high school students. Four students are killed. Their bodies are dragged away

and burned by the army. They are later officially reported as missing. Students declare a general strike. On August 27, 500,000 people of all ages stage a protest march. The army opens fire on the crowd with tanks and 50 cal. machine guns placed on the roofs of buildings. At least 50 people are killed, hundreds wounded or trampled. The following night soldiers dressed as civilians burn several of the city's high schools. All is quiet in time for the Olympics.

Harvard opens in the fall. Dean Watson warns students that SDS is "controlled by a very, very tiny group of people, including two or three sons of known communists." J.D. Watson (no relation) admits to having served on a government Chemical and Biological Warfare panel, "seeking a satisfactory decapacitating agent." Sidney Bearman and John Bradford Kent of the East Asian Research Center are discovered to be on "work-study" leave from the CIA. Black students protest Radcliffe admissions policy. Harvard agrees to honor the UFW grape boycott.

Paul Olimpieri, an AWOL marine, seeks sanctuary in Mem Church. He is busted two days later. One month later (October), an AWOL G.I. seeks sanctuary at B.U. November 1, Jack O'Connor, another G.I., seeks sanctuary in the MIT student union. Both are eventually busted. 5000 people protest the elections on Boston Common. 20 SDS members and welfare mothers are arrested at a "winter clothing" rally at the State House. SDS stages a sit-in in Paine Hall protesting the faculty's refusal to hold open hearings on ROTC. 20 law students sit in protesting recruiting by Milbank, Tweed, Hadley and McCoy -- the South African arm of the Chase Manhatten Bank.

San Francisco State: the Third World Liberation Front leads the first student strike at a working class college.

1969

The Harvard Faculty votes to end "credit" for ROTC. For reasons too complicated to go into, this is generally viewed as a backdoor method of abolishing the program. Because of black opposition, Sigfried Breuning's course, Planning 11-3b: "An End to Urban Violence," (a 1984 how-to in ghetto planning) is cancelled. Pusey delivers his annual Report on the University:

> Fortunately, difficulties of the unsettling kind now being experienced on many college campuses have remained relatively minor here. I would like to think this is an indication of the exceptional good sense of Harvard men and women. But who can tell?

Rioting breaks out at Madison as students demonstrate in support of 13 black demands and clash with right wing students. The National Guard is called in. Two nights later 10,000 clash with police and guardsmen. Armed Cornell blacks occupy an administration building to oppose racist violence on campus.

150 mill in at Harvard's Financial Aid Office to protest the loss of scholarships of nine Paine Hall demonstrators. Corporation comes to Harvard to review the status of ROTC. Crimson obtains a letter from Pusey to Dean indicating that Harvard plans to twist the rules in order to keep ROTC. An SDS meeting votes six demands on the university:

1. **ABOLISH ROTC**
2. **REPLACE ROTC SCHOLARSHIPS WITH COMMENSURATE HARVARD SCHOLARSHIPS**
3. **RESTORE SCHOLARSHIPS OF PAYNE HALL DEMONSTRATORS**
4. **ROLL BACK RENTS IN ALL HARVARD-OWNED APARTMENTS TO LEVEL OF JAN. 1, 1968.**
5. **NO EVICTIONS FROM HARVARD'S UNIVERSITY ROAD APARTMENTS TO MAKE WAY FOR KENNEDY POLITICAL SCIENCE LIBRARY FACILITIES**
6. **NO EVICTION OF BLACK AND WHITE WORKING PEOPLE FROM THE 182 UNITS OF HARVARD HOUSING TO MAKE WAY FOR AFFILIATED HOSPITAL COMPLEX**

300 students storm Pusey's house and nail the demands to his door. The next day University Hall is occupied. As many as 600 people are in the building at one point. The next dawn, 400 cops bust. 300 people are arrested. While the radicals are in jail, moderates meet in Mem Church and call for a three-day strike. At the end of the three days a meeting of the entire university is held in Harvard Stadium. The meeting fails to endorse the SDS demands by a narrow margin. They pass instead a set of teaching fellow demands which are a more-or-less watered-down version of the SDS six. A vote to strike until all demands are met fails 2971 to 2955. A vote for another three-day strike passes overwhelmingly. In the intervening three days the faculty votes to kill ROTC.

by denying it all "special privileges". The corporation hastily states that it will abide by the vaculty's decision. Black studies is passed. SDS boycotts the second stadium meeting which is assured to kill the strike. It does.

STRIKE FOR THE EIGHT DEMANDS STRIKE BE CAUSE YOU HATE COPS. STRIKE BECAUSE YOUR ROMMATE WAS CLUBBED STRIKE TO STOP EXPANSION STRIKE TO SEIZE CONTROL OF YOUR LIFE STRIKE TO BECOME MORE HUMAN STR IKE TO RETURN PAINE HALL SCHOLARSHIPS STRIKE BE CAUSE THERE'S NO POETRY IN YOUR LECTURES STRIKE BECAUSE CLASSES ARE A BORE STRIKE FOR POWER STRIKE TO SMASH THE CORPORATION STRIKE TO MAKE YOURSELF FREE STRIKE TO ABOLISH ROTC STRIKE BECAUSE THEY ARE TRYING TO SQUEEZE THE LIFE OUT OF YOU STRIKE

How are we to measure the significance of the Harvard strike? Perhaps in "history's" terms it is too early to do so. Events coalesce in malevolent disequilibrium, history's left hand operating in complete ignorance of its right. The faculty passes black studies and at practically the same moment the Ed. School Review presents Jensen's article asserting the genetic inferiority of blacks. One step forward? How many back? The strike was a victory for radicalism, the culmination of a long struggle. Yet at the same time the strike marked the triumph of liberalism over militancy, more proof of the flexibility and resourcefulness of the system. The history of dead generations still weighs like a nightmare on the brain of the living. The strike was living proof of the validity of SDS's student strategy. Yet it strengthened PL's hand in crucial period preceding the split. Does history acvance by victors? They said it could be done. It happened. Let's chalk one up for revolutionary will. Marx once said that the significance of historical phenomena was not to be confused with the consciousness of its participants. Let's hope so.

Rent control struggle picks up steam in Cambridge. Massive protests by Catholics begin in Northern Ireland.

SDS meets in Chicago and formally splits along PL vs. New Left lines. The New Left forces, lacking organizational unity and a coherent ideology, split into a multitude of splinters - the most dramatic of which is Weatherman. A quarter million people attend the Woodstock rock festival. Yen and Yang? Not quite. Abbie Hoffman is clubbed over the head with a guitar by Peter Twonsend when he attempts to address the crowd during the Who's set. Even utopia has schisms.

In September Weatherman raids the CFIA shortly after noon and kicks ass. This is universally regarded as an appalling act of violence and bullying perpetrated against a scrawny group of academics whose only crime, after all, was genocide. Weatherman is next seen in Chicago, 300 strong, storming through the streets as part of the days of rage. Millions of dollars worth of material damage. Dozens of police and demonstrators are injured. Hundreds are arrested in multiple felony charges.

In Boston, 100,000 participate in the Moratorium on the Boston Common. Over a million people participate nation-wide.

The November Action Coalition is formed out of the New Left wing of the SDS split. At Harvard NAC occupies Dean Ford's office briefly and demands an end to Project Cambridge. November 4, 1,000 people protest at the CIS at MIT. The following day 500 demonstrators in battle dress demonstrate at the Instrumentation labs at MIT. Washington, Nov. 14, 1,000 demonstrators attempt to storm the Saigon Embassy, battle with police at Dupont Circle. November 15, 250,000-500,000 people march in the Moratorium. 10,000 storm the Justice Department. Mitchell watches from the roof of the building while demonstrators chant, "Jump! Jump!" He is overheard remarking to an aide, "My

God, it looks like a revolution down there."

G.E. Strike.

WSA - SDS confronts Bunting over labor practices in Radcliffe kitchens. 75 confront John Butler, Director of Personel, over the painter's helpers issue (Harvard hired black painters who did the same job as whites but were paid "apprentice" salaries.) SDS sits-in in the office of L. Gard Wiggins.

OBU (the Organization of Black Unity) emerges. It holds a rally demanding more black and brown workers on university construction sites. December 3, OBU siezes University Hall for six hours till the university agrees to consider its demands. One week later it becomes clear that the university is not acting in good faith. OBU confronts lunching professors at the faculty club and siezes University Hall a second time. It presents two main demands: 1. 20% black and third world construction workers; 2. an end of the painters helpers program. Harvard issues a series of temporary suspensions to the participants in the building and obtains a court injunction. OBU leaves the building but vows to continue the struggle.

1970

Pusey announces he will "retire" one year early.

TDA, the Day After. People protest the Chicago verdict nationwide. 15,000 rally in Government Center in Boston. B.U. goes on strike opposing administration harassment of radical faculty. An anti-war conference at MIT draws several hundred organizers. People plan spring strike activities, support for the Panthers.

Harvard SDS protests IDA recruitment on campus. 500 NAC protestors pursue CFIA Victory Committee around Harvard Square. Protestors finally manage to surround Bowie, Joseph Johnson, and Archibald Cox in their taxi. Johnson orders the driver to run down the demonstrators. He refuses and instead takes leaflets from the demonstrators. Cox pleads with Bowie and Johnson "in the name of the president" to concel the meeting and home. They finally agree. NAC moves into Lawrence Hall, a condemned building, and sets up a free university.

April 15, 60,000 - 80,000 gather on the Common for an anti-war rally. 5,000 march back to "bring the war home" to Harvard Square. The riot lasts about eight hours. Over $1 million damage reported.

1,500 attend a Panther support rally in front of the Boston Police Headquarters. May 1, 15,000 attend a rally supporting Bobby Seale who is being framed in New Haven.

Earth Day rally takes place in Boston. Later that day several hundred members of the more militant Ecology Action wing of the Ecology Coalition stage a die-in at Logan Airport. Several are indicted and receive heavy jail sentences.

Cambodia is invaded. 2,700 people meet in Sanders Theater and vote overwhelmingly to strike. Four are killed at Kent State, a few days later two are killed and a score wounded at Jackson State. A radical march on Shannon Hall (the ROTC building) pauses to hold a vote on whether or not to burn it. Indecision, splitism, and parlimentary quibbling win out over militancy. A second march led by SDS is blocked by a right-wing freshman goon squad. That month, Lawrence Hall mysteriously burns. A joint NAC-SDS militant picket at University Hall prevents administrators from entering. 500-1,000 in a city wide women's march. Faculty grants exam options, pass-fail, etc. so that people might have time to "lobby in Congress", work for peace condidates, etc. 35,000 attend an anti-war rally at Soldiers Field. 150 NAC members stage a mill-in at the CFIA. Center officials cite their "successes" in Pakistan to prove that they aren't all bad.

Graduation. James Reston and J.K. Fairbanks get honorary degrees. Pusey delivers his bacculaureate calling us "extermist splinter groups of the New Left" reminiscent of "McCarthy and Hitler".

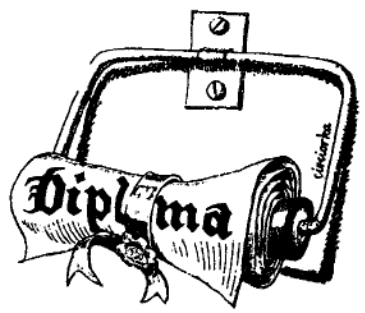
General strike in Quebec. Marial law declared. 10/18/70

Crimson prints Von Stade letter on equal admissions:

"I would oppose the increase by one of Radcliffe enrollment if it reduced Harvard enrollment at all. In fact, I would favor a Harvard increase before one more girl was admitted."

He adds that he feels women, "are not, in my opinion, going to stop getting married, and/or having children. They will fail in their role as women if they do."

Fall, the CFIA is bombed. A women's group called the Proud Eagle Tribe takes credit. Cheyney Ryan, SDS, goes on trial for his role in the painter's helpers campaign. The charges are trespass (returning to Harvard after being suspended) and assault (grabbing Dean Watson by the elbow). Boston Black United Front condemns Jerome Kagan's Roxbury Project for attempting to indoctrinate black children and mothers with middle class values.



1971

Government Department votes a permanent reserve chair for Henry Kissinger.

VVAW holds its Winter Soldier investigation.

Laos invaded. 5,000 protest the invasion on Boston Common.

Nikitas Scores, Greek Minister of Education, hides from protestors while on tour of Harvard.

SDS confronts Dunlop while he is at Currier House seeking to force a debate on his role in the Nixon Administration's campaign against construction unions.

Rosa Luxemburg

Women's march several thousand. 150 later occupy 888 Memorial Drive at Harvard a nd declare it a Women's Center. Harvard obtains an injunction while negotiating with the women inside. Women finally vacate the building after obtaining another building at 46 Pleasant Street.

Edward Land is scheduled to lecture on optics at Harvard. Protestors sympathetic to Polaroid Revolutionary Workers plan to confront Land about his company's role in South Africa. Land is forced to cancel.

3,500 protest as Agnew speaks at the Sheraton Hotel. Police in squad cars run down several people. There are few arrests however. Inside, Agnew blasts CBS for its "Selling of the Pentagon."

Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (which has more CIA connections than a running dog has fleas) is bombed.

Anti-imperialist teach-in. 200 attend to hear Ngo Vinh Long, Cynthia Frederick, Caroline Hunter of PRW, and Chris Nteta. YAF schedules a couter teach-in, promises an awe inspiring array of reactionary speakers. None actually show up, 2,000 radicals do however. They heckle as YAF speakers bait the crowd. The whole affair is quite unseemly. Cox orders the meeting halted. YAF promises to seek disciplinary action. An impressive amount of film footage is supplied for CRR hearings. All o f it under-exposed. Few disciplinary actions result.

April 24: 250,000 - 500,000 attend anti-war march. VVAW receives national press for its Dewey Canyon III operations. PCPJ conducts a series of sit-ins in preparation for Mayday. 20,000 - 30,000 show up for massive civil disobedience on the arteries leading into Washington. D.C. police concentrate on preventing large numbers of people from gathering. People are arrested at random. Roving bands block traffic throughout the city for several hours. 10,000 people are arrested. 3,000 are arrested the next day at a sit-in at the Justice Department. May 5, 50,000 attend PCPJ demonstration on the Boston Common. May 6, 4,000 people attempt to blackade the JFK Building in Boston.

Pusey baccalaureate call "so-called revolutionaries" - that's us - "greviously, even malignantly, deluded".

Fall, first anniversary of CFIA bombing, MIT computer center bombed. Proud Eagle Tribe takes credit. The New American Movement is founded in an attempt to revise the spirit of old SDS. A chapter forms at Harvard.

The Pan-African Liberation Committee and H-R Afro begin educational work around Harvard's investments and their relation to southern Africa.

1972

Graduate students institute a work-stoppage to protest Harvard's policy toward its teaching fellows. (see article)

PALC occupies Mass Hall and demands that:

1. Harvard divest itself of its Gulf stock
2. that it make a public statement explaining its reasons, i.e., stating Gulf's role in Africa
3. that the money go to the black community of Boston

North Vietnamese/NLF offensive begins. Student strikes declared all over the country. At Harvard, a new group, the Cambridge Movement, is formed to support PALC and undertake anti-war work. 400 people protest and sit-in in Cambridge draft board. Later, 200 sit-in at the Boston offices of Gulf Oil. (see the CM article)

1972-1973

Orientation begins for the fall term. Only 4,092 shopping days till 1984.

Glossary

AFRO -- Harvard-Radcliffe Association of African and Afro-American Students
AFSAB -- Air Force Scientific Advisory Board
AID -- Agency For International Development, Department of State
ARPA -- Advanced Research Projects Agency, Department of Defense

CFR -- Counsel on Foreign Relations
CFIA -- Center for International Affairs, Harvard University
CIA -- Central Intelligence Agency, Langley, Virginia
CMHE -- Cambridge Ministries in Higher Education, Memorial Hall, Harvard
CTOC -- Cambridge Tenant Organizing Committee, Central Square, Cambridge

DAS -- Development Advisory Service, Harvard University
DEAP -- Division of Engineering and Applied Physics, Harvard University
DoD -- Department of Defense, Washington, D.C.

GSTFU -- Graduate Student and Teaching Fellows Union

IDA -- Institute For Defense Analysis, Arlington, Virginia
IMI -- International Marketing Institute, Harvard Business School

NAC -- November Action Coalition
NAM -- New American Movement
NRAC -- Naval Research Advisory Committee

ONR -- Office of Naval Research

PAIC -- Pan-African Liberation Committee
PBH -- Phillips Brooks House
PCPJ -- People's Coalition for Peace and Justice
PL -- Progressive Labor

RAC -- Research Analysis Corporation, Federal Contract Research Center
RAND -- Research and Development Corporation

SDS -- Students for a Democratic Society

UFW -- United Farm Workers

WSA -- Worker-Student Alliance, affiliated with PL and now defunct